

1. Brief Notes on the Fauna of Corea and the adjoining coast of Manchuria. By HENRY H. GIGLIOLI, C.M.Z.S., and THOMAS SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

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(Plate LII.)

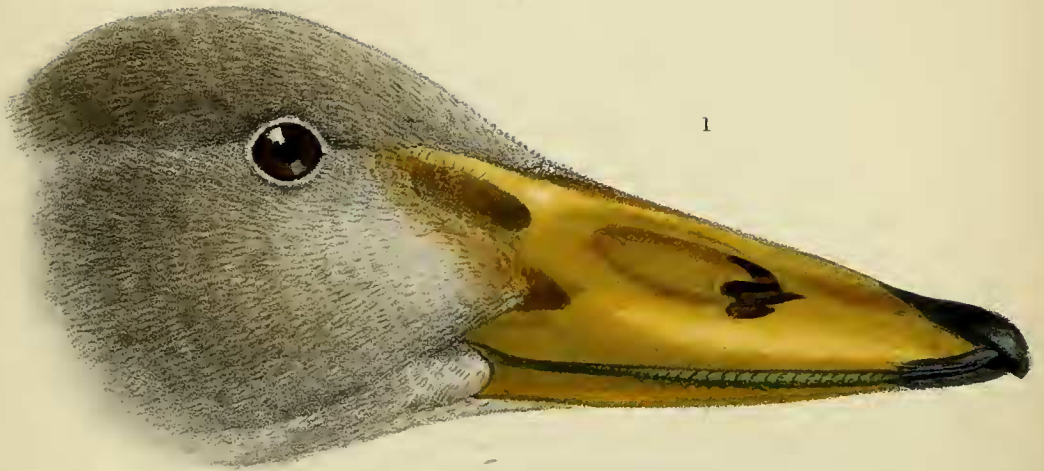
The specimens which are the subject of the following "Notes" form part of a large collection, principally of Vertebrates, made by order of H.R.H. Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, whilst he was in command of the 'Vettor Pisani,' on a voyage round the World, 1878-81; the entire collection is now deposited in the Royal Zoological Museum at Florence.

Corea, or Chō-sen as the Japanese have it, is yet very much a "terra incognita," and more especially so as regards its fauna. The Italian corvette 'Vettor Pisani' visited only three localities on the eastern sea-board of Corea—Fusan to the south, from the 1st to the 7th of August, 1880; Port Lazareff in Broughton's Bay, on August the 9th, staying three days; and Gensan, between the 15th and the 18th of the same month. Fusan was again visited in February 1881.

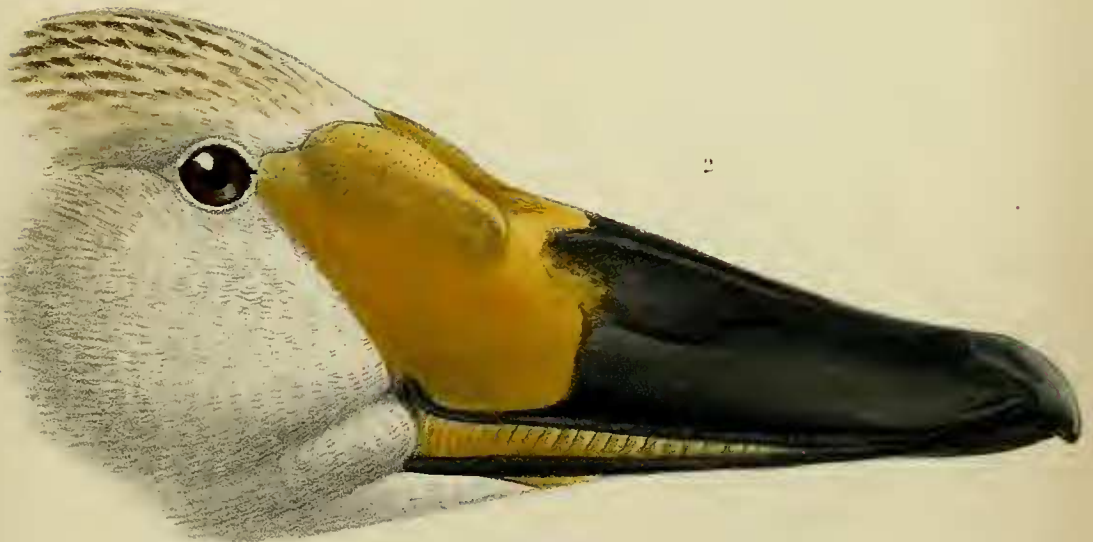
Three very interesting localities on the adjoining coast of Manchuria were also visited and collections made; these localities were:—Possiette Bay, called also Port Bruce, on the border between Corea and Manchuria; Vladivostok, slightly further to the north, near the Albert peninsula; and Olga Bay, still more northwards. At Olga Bay the 'Vettor Pisani' remained from the 24th of August to the 22nd of September, 1879; at Vladivostok from the 23rd of September to the 11th of October following; and at Possiette Bay between the 12th and the 25th of October the same year. It was in this locality that the most important zoological capture was made, viz. that of two specimens of the scarcely known *Cygnus davidi*. The collections made at the above-named localities consist of:—1 Mammal; 96 Birds, belonging to 47 species; 7 Reptiles, representing 3 species; 2 Amphibia, 1 species; and 7 Fishes, belonging to 4 species.

A glance at the species in the five classes of Vertebrata shows with undeniable evidence the very close affinity existing between the Corean and the Japanese faunas, a coincidence which was fully to be expected. Two years ago, Canon Tristram described a small collection of birds made in Corea by Lieut. G. Gunn, R.N.¹; there were eight specimens of eight well-known species, but, as our learned friend observes, "as absolutely nothing is known of the avifauna of Korea, I have thought it might not be without interest to give a list of what Lieut. Gunn has procured." It is worth remarking that only one of the eight species in that list is represented in the collection made by the 'Vettor Pisani,' and that is *Larus*

¹ H. B. Tristram, "On a small Collection of Birds from Korea," in 'Ibis' 1885, p. 194.



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crassirostris! The seven remaining are:—*Asio otus*, *Scops stictotus*, *Caprimulgus jotaka*, *Cecropis japonica*, *Nemoricola indica*, *Hæmatopus osculans*, and *Totanus glottis*.

It may be well to note that David and Oustalet, in their well-known 'Oiseaux de la Chine,' mention a few species as also from Corea; and Dr. O. Finsch, in a paper which bears the title 'Ueber eine Vogelsammlung aus den Küstenländern der chinesisch-japanischen Meere' (Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, xxii. pp. 253–272), mentions the three following species from Corea:—*Scops japonicus*, *Anthus pratensis*, and *Phalaropus cinereus*.

We have therefore good reason to believe that the following "Notes" will not prove devoid of interest.

MAMMALIA.

1. CROCIDURA LASIURA, Dobson.

a. ♀. Fusan, August 5th, 1880.

A young specimen with teeth partially descended. It was kindly determined for us by Mr. Dobson, to whom it was sent.

The type of this species, also from Corea, is in the Imperial Zoological Museum at St. Petersburg.

AVES.

1. ACCIPITER NISOIDES, Blyth.

Accipiter nisoides, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xvi. p. 727 (1847), Malacca.

Astur (Nisus) gularis, Temm. et Schl. Faun. Jap., Aves, p. 5, tab. 2 (1850).

Accipiter stevensoni, Gurn. Ibis, 1863, p. 447, pl. 11 (China).

Accipiter virgatus, partim, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 151 (1873); David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 26 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Mr. Gurney, who has kindly examined this specimen for us, thinks it is a young female of the above-named species.

2. ASIO ACCIPITRINUS (Pall.).

Asio accipitrinus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 234 (1875).

Otus brachyotus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 41 (1877).

a. Vladivostok, October 1879.

b. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

Both specimens are rather dark in the ground-colour of the underparts.

3. ALCEDO BENGALENSIS, Gm.

Alcedo bengalensis, Sharpe, Monogr. Alced. pl. 2 (1868); David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 74 (1877).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

c, d, e, f. Gensan, 16th August, 1880.

The Corean specimens are young birds with exceedingly short bills.

4. *LANIUS BUCEPHALUS*, Temm. & Schleg.

Lanius bucephalus, Temm. et Schleg. Faun. Japon., Aves, tab. 14 (1850); David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 98 (1877); Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M. viii. p. 270 (1883).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

This unique specimen is apparently referable to this species, although it differs from six Japanese specimens, with which it has been compared, in the more reddish colour of the pileum and cervix, and in having the flanks decidedly of a deeper chestnut, and the back also tinged with reddish chestnut. The lores and periotic region are black; the breast is marked with narrow dark crescentic bands.

5. *IANTHIA CYANURA* (Pall.).

Ianthia cyanura, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 231 (1877).

Tarsiger cyanurus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv. p. 255 (1879).

a. ♂ ? Olga Bay, September 1879.

A single specimen in the garb of the adult male, viz. with all the upper parts of a deep blue.

6. *MONTICOLA SOLITARIUS* (P. L. S. Müll.).

Monticola solitaria, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 166 (1877); Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v. p. 319 (1881).

a. ♂. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A perfectly adult bird.

7. *CALOBATES MELANOPE* (Pall.).

Calobates melanope, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 302 (1877).

Motacilla melanope, part., Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x. p. 497 (1885).

a, b, c. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Underparts very yellow, hardly any trace of fulvous on the breast. The specimens appear to be fully adult and, of course, belong to the eastern race, which only differs from western specimens in being slightly smaller and in having a rather shorter tail. Such differences are, however, said not to be constant; and we must further remark that our specimens are moulting.

8. *EMBERIZA CASTANEICEPS*, Moore.

Emberiza castaneiceps, Moore, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 215 (Kintang, China); Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. Mus. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 484 (1856); ? Swinh. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 389 (Peking).

Emberiza rustica, Swinh. (nec Pall.), Ibis, 1861, p. 255 (Talien Bay, N. China); id. ibid. 1863, p. 87 (= *cioides*, Swinh. nec Brandt).

Emberiza cioides, Swinh. (nec Brandt neque Temm. et Schleg.), Ibis, 1861, pp. 409, 410 (Amoy); ? id. Ibis, 1863, p. 378 (Formosa); id. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 436; David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 328 (partim, 1872).

Emberiza ciopsis, Swinh. (nec Bp.) P. Z. S. 1863, p. 300 (South China); id. *ibid.* 1871, p. 388.

Emberiza giglioli, Swinh. Ibis, 1867, p. 393 (Amoy in winter).

Emberiza cioides, subsp. *giglioli*, Seebohm, Ibis, 1879, p. 38 (China).

Two specimens.

a. ♂ ? Fusan (Corea), 5th August, 1880.

b. ♀ ? Fusan, 3rd August, 1880.

The second specimen is a young bird, the first an adult with feathers much worn; the latter compared with two fine specimens of *E. cioides*, Brandt, from Krasnoyarsk (Central Siberia), differs in its notably smaller dimensions and also in having the chestnut band across the chest less distinct. Mr. Seebohm, who has (*I. c.*) clearly indicated the difference in size of the two forms, writes to us that the type of *Emberiza castaneiceps*, Moore, in the British Museum, is identical with the type of *E. giglioli*, Swinh., in his own collection.

9. EMBERIZA FUSCATA, Pall.

Emberiza fuscata, Pall. Itin. iii. App. 698. no. 22 (1776); id. Zoogr. Rosso-As. tab. xlvii. (1811).

Emberiza fucata (sic), Pall. Zoogr. Rosso-As. ii. p. 41 (1811); Temm. et Schleg. Faun. Jap., Aves, p. 96, tab. 57 (1850); David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 325 (1877).

a. ♂ ? Fusan, August 2nd, 1880.

b. ♂ ? Fusan, August 4th, 1880.

Both are perfectly adult birds. Evidently the specific name must be spelt *fuscata*, as it was originally written by Pallas; and not *fucata*, which is a misprint and a word devoid of sense.

10. CORVUS JAPONENSIS, Bp.

Corvus macrorhynchus, Schleg. (nec Wagl.), Faun. Jap., Aves, p. 79, tab. 39 B (1850).

Corone japonensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii. p. 41 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Our specimen is moulting, with feathers incompletely developed, perhaps a young bird. It is similar to a specimen shot at Ajiro (Japan) in July 1866, by one of us during the voyage of the 'Magenta,' and now in the Turin Museum, but has a rather shorter bill; this may, however, be owing to difference in age or sex. It happens to be intermediate between the last-mentioned specimen and one of *C. sinensis*, Gould, from Pekin, also in the Turin Museum.

It is not improbable that the Olga Bay specimen may belong to a distinct species, for, if in our specimen the rectrices are fully developed, the tail of the Olga Bay bird is much more rounded than that of *C. sinensis*. Both *C. japonensis* and *C. sinensis* have the basal portion of the feathers grey, whilst they are white in *C. macrorhynchus*, *C. validus*, and *C. enca*.

11. *PICA RUSTICA* (Scop.).

Pica caudata, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 373 (1877).

Pica pica, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii. p. 62 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

An adult specimen, in no respects differing from European birds.

12. *PHASIANUS TORQUATUS*, Gm.

Phasianns torquatus, Elliot, Mon. Phas. ii. pl. v.; David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 409 (1877, Corea).

a. ♂ (adult). Possiette Bay, October 1879.

b. ♂ (juv.). Fusan, August 4th, 1880.

c. ♀. Fusan, August 4th, 1880.

The first specimen is in the perfect plumage of the fully adult bird; the forehead is dark bottle-green, the summit of the head light olive without dark markings; the whitish eyebrows are well marked, and the white collar is complete and very wide (about an inch in front), its feathers being slightly margined with greenish black, especially at the back. The flanks are of a richer ochraceous than in the usual North China specimens, from which it otherwise does not differ.

Specimen *b* is a young bird in the ordinary garb of young Pheasants moulting. It shows the following peculiarities:—1st. *Not a few feathers of the neck and breast are of a reddish chestnut*, some of them show violet reflections on their edges. 2nd. Two feathers on the rump are black, with a green apical border and irregular whitish ochraceous stripes, exactly as can be seen in *P. torquatus* from China. 3rd. Some of the feathers on the inferior part of the cervix show:—an apical triangular mark, a narrow black edging on each side, next a reddish-brown band interrupted by the apical mark already mentioned, a horseshoe-shaped band, a narrower one of ochraceous colour, and finally the median black is divided by the light-coloured stem. 4th. Two of the scapular feathers have chestnut-coloured margins with a black band followed by a light ochraceous one and a third narrow one black, the central portion being grey variegated with black. The tail is very short, formed of narrow rectrices barred with black, reddish chestnut and grey, and spotted with black.

Specimen *c* is in the ordinary garb of the female, in which we find noticeable:—1st. The feathers at the base of the neck in front and behind of a reddish chestnut colour with lighter edges, and a V-like black mark on the posterior feathers, and a crescentic black mark on the anterior ones. 2nd. The reddish tail-feathers with black stripes variegated with grey in the middle.

From an attentive examination of the last two specimens, it appears to us very probable that they belong to the well-known *P. torquatus*, for the young male shows feathers on the rump, scapulars, and inferior cervix similar to those of the last-mentioned species. Also Père David gives Corea as possessing the common Ring-necked Pheasant, and we can now fully confirm his assertion.

13. *SQUATAROLA HELVETICA* (Linn.).

Squatarola helvetica, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 424 (1877);
Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 293 (1882).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

c. Gensan, 15th August, 1880.

The first two look like young birds, the underparts being much spotted and both being of small size. Specimen *c* is a large specimen with a very big bill, perfectly adult; the middle region of the underparts is nearly covered with the black feathers of the summer garb.

14. *CHARADRIUS FULVUS*, J. F. Gm.

Charadrius fulvus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 424 (1877);
Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 294 (1882).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Both young birds, fulvous on flanks and underparts. Their dimensions are :—Bill (culmen) 0·020 m., wing 0·164 m., tarsus 0·040 m.

15. *CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS*, Müll.

Charadrius dominicus, Müll. S. N. Suppl. p. 116 (1776).

Charadrius virginicus, Harting, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 115; Dress. B. of Eur. vii. p. 447 (1871).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

We were rather surprised to recognize a specimen of this species amongst the Plovers collected on the Manchurian coast; still it must be remembered that *C. dominicus* and *C. fulvus* have both been found in Heligoland (cf. Blasius, Ibis, 1862, p. 71), and that both species occur at Alaska (cf. Stejneger, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 29, p. 105). It is evidently a young bird, with the underparts greyish, more or less spotted with white. Its dimensions are :—Bill (culmen) 0·022 m.; wing 7·2 inches=0·180 m.; tarsus 0·040 m. It agrees with all the characters of the North-American Golden Plover, and differs from specimens of *C. fulvus* in being larger, less golden above, and more greyish on the nape.

16. *ÆGIALITIS MONGOLICA* (Pall.).

Ægialitis mongolicus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 427 (Corea).

Ægialitis mongolica, Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 299 (1882).

a, b, c, d. Olga Bay, September 1879.

The first specimen is an adult in perfect plumage, the three following are immature birds, similar, and agreeing also in being smaller than the first.

17. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.).

Strepsilas interpres, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 433 (1877);
Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 289 (1882).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Two young birds in their first plumage, the feathers of the upper parts being margined with ochraceous.

18. *LOBIPES HYPERBOREUS* (Linn.).

Lobipes hyperboreus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 482 (1887); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 311 (1882).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A fine specimen in autumnal garb, the feathers of the back being edged with fulvous.

19. *TRINGA CRASSIROSTRIS*, Temm. et Schleg.

Tringa crassirostris, Temm. et Schleg. Faun. Japon., Aves, tab. 64 (1850); David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 468 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 312 (1882).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A single specimen either in winter garb or immature.

20. *LIMICOLA PLATYRHYNCHA* (Temm.).

Tringa platyrhyncha, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 470 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A perfectly adult bird, with the dorsal feathers margined with ferruginous brown.

21. *PELIDNA ALPINA* (Linn.).

Tringa cinclus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 471 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

In winter plumage.

22. *ACTODROMAS ALBESCENS* (Temm.).

Tringa ruficollis (partim), David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 472 (1877).

Tringa albescens, Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 315 (1882).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A single specimen in winter plumage.

23. *TRINGOIDES HYPOLEUCUS* (Linn.).

Tringoides hypoleucus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 467 (1877).

Tringoides hypoleucos, Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 318 (1882).

a, b, c. Olga Bay, September 1879.

These specimens are rather smaller than usual, but otherwise do not differ from Italian ones with which they have been compared.

24. *HETERACTITIS BREVIPES* (Vieill.).

Totanus brevipes, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. vi. p. 410 (1816).

Totanus pulverulentus, Temm. et Schleg. Faun. Jap., Aves, p. 109, tab. lxx. (1850).

Totanus incanous, Swinh. (nec Gm.), P. Z. S. 1871, p. 406; David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 466 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 320 (1882, partim).

Heteractitis brevipes, Stejn. Res. Ornith. Explor. Kamtsch. p. 137 (1885).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

b. Port Lazareff, August 11th, 1880.

c. Gensan, August 17th, 1880.

The first is an immature bird showing numerous whitish spots on the upper parts. Specimens *b* and *c* are both adult, with feathers rather abraded and immaculate upper parts.

Mr. Stejneger (*l. c.*) finds that in Eastern Asia and neighbouring islands, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, in New Guinea, and in Australia the true *H. incanus* of Eastern Polynesia is represented by an allied species (*H. brevipes*). The former differs from the latter in having slightly larger dimensions, the underparts, including the middle abdomen and under tail-coverts, covered with dark grey undulated lines and back of a purer grey in the breeding-plumage; besides the nasal groove of the bill reaches to two thirds the length of the culmen.

In *H. brevipes* the nasal groove only reaches half down the culmen; in the breeding-plumage the middle abdomen and under tail-coverts are white, the undulated lines are finer, and the grey of the back is tinged with brown; besides it is a smaller bird. We have been able to confirm these differences, comparing the Corean birds with an adult specimen in full breeding-plumage from the Viti Islands; in it the grey extends to the fore neck and breast, these parts being varied with white. Thus it appears that the Polynesian species extends to the Melanesian islands.

25. TOTANUS FUSCUS (Linn.).

Totanus fuscus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 463 (1877).

a, b, c, d. Olga Bay, September 1879.

These all look like young birds, the plumage being much mottled and spotted above and below, in fact perfectly similar to that of a young male of the same species shot near Florence, in September 1874, and which forms part of the Italian Collection in the Florence Museum.

26. TOTANUS CALIDRIS (Linn.).

Totanus calidris, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 464 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

A perfectly adult bird.

27. TEREKIA CINEREA (Güldst.).

Terekia cinerea, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 460 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 326 (1882).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

c. Port Lazareff, August 11th, 1880.

The last-mentioned specimen has black apical blotches on the scapulars.

28. LIMOSA BREVIPES, G. R. Gray.

Limosa brevipes, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 460 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 328 (1882).

a, b, c. Olga Bay, September 1879.

All three look like young birds, and have the feathers of the upper parts margined with ochraceous grey.

This species differs from *L. melanura* of Europe in its smaller size.

29. LIMOSA BAUERI, Naum.

Limosa baueri, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 459 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Moll. iii. p. 329 (1882).

a, b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

The first specimen is in winter plumage, but the second still shows large traces of rufous on the underparts.

30. NUMENIUS CYANOPUS, Vieill.

Numenius tahitiensis, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 458 (1877, nec Gmel.).

Numenius cyanopus, Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 330 (1882).

a. ♂?; *b.* ♀? Vladivostok, October 1879.

c. Gensan, August 17th, 1880.

The first two are fully adult birds; the supposed male differs from the supposed female, as is the case with *N. arquatus*, in having a very considerably shorter bill. Specimen *c* appears to be immature, and shows no trace of the reddish tinge which the full-grown birds present, especially when in breeding-plumage.

31. GALLINAGO MEGALA, Swinh.

Gallinago megala, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 477 (1877); Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 337 (1882).

Scolopax megala, Seebohm, Ibis, 1886, p. 133.

a. Gensan, 15th August, 1880.

A single specimen of this Eastern Asiatic species, having only 20 rectrices, of which the outer four on each side are much attenuated, but less so than in *G. stenura* (Kuhl).

32. FULICA ATRA, Linn.

Fulica atra, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 489 (1877).

a. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

Evidently a young bird, with frontal shield slightly developed, and feathers on the underparts slightly margined with whitish.

33. ARDEA CINEREA, Linn.

Ardea cinerea, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 437 (1877).

a. Gensan, August 16th, 1880.

b. Olga Bay, September 1879.

The first is an adult bird, the second is much younger, we should say in the second year; neither differ from European specimens.

34. *HERODIAS TORRA* (Buch.-Ham.).

Herodias alba, David et Oust. (nec Linn.) Ois. Chine, p. 439 (1877).

Herodias torra, Salvad. Orn. Pap. e Mol. iii. p. 350 (1882).

a. Gensan, August 17th, 1880.

Some ornithologists will not separate this smaller race of the Great White Egret, which appears to be peculiar to Eastern and Southern Asia, extending to the northern parts of the Australian region. Our specimen is perfectly adult; the following are its measurements compared with those of an adult ♀ *H. alba* from Italy:—

	Bill (culmen). m.	Wing. m.	Tarsus. m.	Middle toe (with claw). m.
<i>H. torra</i>	0·100	0·385	0·160	0·105
<i>H. alba</i> , ♀ . .	0·120	0·415	0·174	0·104

35. *ANSER ALBIFRONS* (Scop.).

Anser albifrons, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 492 (1877).

a. ♂?; *b.* ♀? Fusan, February 1881.

Both perfectly adult, of large size, with the rather big characteristic yellow bill of this species.

The measurements of both are:—

a. ♂? Total 0·780 m.; wing 0·420 m.; bill 0·050 m.; tarsus 0·068 m.; middle toe with claw 0·069 m.

b. ♀? Total 0·760 m.; wing 0·410 m.; bill 0·045 m.; tarsus 0·066 m.; middle toe with claw 0·067 m.

We believe the differences are owing to sex.

36. *CYGNUS BEWICKI*, Yarrell.

Cygnus minor, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 494 (1877).

Cygnus bewicki, Sclat. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 507.

a. ♂? Fusan, February 1881.

An adult specimen, which from its size appears to be a male; it agrees perfectly with two specimens of the same species captured in Italy, and has the same bill with a basal yellow patch not reaching the nares. The following are its dimensions:—

Wing 0·526 m.; tail 0·143 m.; bill (culmen) 0·102 m.; bill (from the gape) 0·104 m.; tarsus 0·100 m.; middle toe (with claw) 0·142 m.

37. *CYGNUS DAVIDI*, Swinh. (Plate LII.)

Cygnus (Coscoroba) davidi, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 430 (Tientsin); G. R. Gray, Hand-l. iii. p. 29, no. 10607 (1871).

Cygnus davidi, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 416; David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 494 (1877); Sclater, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 507.

Cygnus (Koskoroba) davidi, David, N. Archiv. Mus. Bull. vii. Cat. n. 438.

Coscoroba davidi, Stejn. Pr. U. S. National Mus. v. p. 180, note (1882).

Two specimens from Possiette Bay, shot between the 12th and 25th of October, 1879.

a. ♂? Immature specimen of a greyish-white colour; it has the following dimensions:—Wing 0·520 m.; tail 0·160 m.; bill (culmen) 0·070 m.; bill (from gape) 0·080 m.; tarsus 0·100 m.

b. ♀? Whiter than the male, and therefore older, but shows also the greyish tinge of youth. Dimensions:—Wing 0·500 m.; tail 0·155 m.; bill (culmen) 0·068 m.; bill (from gape) 0·077 m.; tarsus 0·090 m.

These specimens are evidently young birds, as is shown by the greyish tinge in both; in each of them *the lores are covered with very small feathers, those of the forehead descend on the culmen of the bill down to the two curved angles which run along the sides of the culmen*; again, in both the bill is mostly of a yellowish colour, and only the tip for less than one third of the total length is black; also the nares appear to open in a small black area.

On comparing our two specimens with an adult example of *C. bewicki*, one of us noted a very great similarity. The size and dimensions of the wing and feet are nearly the same; the greatest difference appears in the bill, which is smaller (narrower and shorter), but this difference looks greater than it really is on account of the feathers which cover the lores and the base of the bill; should these feathers eventually disappear, supposing (as one of us does) that they may be a juvenile character, then the difference in the size of the bill between our two Corean specimens and the adult *C. bewicki* with which they have been compared might be accounted for by age. The difference in the distance between the tip of the bill and the external corner of the eye is hardly half a centimetre, being 0·112 m. in the adult *C. bewicki*, and 0·107 m. in the female from Possiette Bay.

The dried feet in both our specimens seem to have a greenish colour with some traces of reddish brown.

It appears no easy matter to recognize in the two birds before us specimens of David's Swan, a species as yet so very incompletely described, from the unique specimen, a mutilated one, said to be still in the Museum formed years ago in the Lazzarist Mission-House at Peking by the worthy Père David, unless moths and dust have destroyed it. It is strange how deficient both the descriptions of Swinhoe and David of that type specimen are! It is said to be smaller than *C. bewicki*, with the neck a third shorter, bill vermilion red with the dertrum (alone?) black, and feet orange-yellow. Now no clear traces of any such characters can be seen on our two specimens from Possiette Bay. Swinhoe added that *C. davidi* was akin to *C. coscoroba* from South America, with which our two Swans have no likeness at all, being much more like *C. bewicki* (even adult), from which species they mainly differ in having the lores covered with small feathers and the bill much less black. However, as Père David, who saw our two specimens shortly after their arrival in Florence (April 1880), recognized them at once as belonging to *C.*

davidi, we have thought it advisable to refer them to that bird, especially as they come from a region where the *C. davidi* is likely to be found. We believe, however, that as matters stand we should have been perfectly justified in describing them as belonging to a new and undescribed species, considering the incomplete and, what is worse, erroneous description which appears to have been given of *C. davidi*, for we repeat the two specimens from Possiette Bay have nothing whatever to do with *C. coscoroba*.

The opinion expressed by Taczanowski (Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 1882, p. 44), that *C. davidi* may be identical with *C. sibilus*, Pall. (Zoogr. Rosso-As. ii. p. 215), appears to be erroneous, for the latter species was described with a frontal knob and with black lores, and has been, with good reason, identified with *C. olor*.

The Plate we give shows well the difference in the shape of the bill between our two Swans and an adult *C. bewicki*.

38. *EUNETTA FALCATA* (Pall.).

Eunetta falcata, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 504 (1877).

Querquedula falcata, Sclat. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 521.

a. ♂. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

A young bird, just beginning to assume the beautiful plumage of the adult male.

39. *AIX GALERICULATA* (Linn.).

Aix galericulata, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 501 (1877); Sclat. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 513.

a. ♀. Olga Bay, September 1879.

An adult bird, interesting for the locality and the time of year.

40. *COSMONETTA HISTRIONICA* (Linn.).

a. ♀. Olga Bay, September 1879.

An adult bird, with a whitish patch below the eye extending to the base of the bill. This species is not mentioned by David and Oustalet in their work on the Birds of China.

41. *ÆDEmia DEGLANDI*, Bp.

Oidemia deglandi, Bp. Rev. crit. Orn. Eur. Degl. p. 108 (1850); Stejn. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 29, p. 174 (1885).

Oidemia velvetina, Cassin, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. v. p. 126 (Oct. 1850).

Melanetta velvetina, Baird, Birds N. Amer. p. 805 (1858).

Edemia americana, Swinh. (nec Sw.), Ibis, 1863, p. 435; P. Z. S. 1871, p. 419 (Yangtze).

Edemia velvetina, Swinh. Ibis, 1875, p. 457 (Yangtze); Sclat. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 520.

Oidemia fusca, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 504 (1877, nec Linn.).

a. ♂ adult. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

b, c. ♂ juv. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

Bonaparte, and nearly contemporaneously Cassin, were perfectly

justified in separating this bird from the European Velvet Scoter (*Æ. fusca*), and we can hardly imagine how, when compared, the distinction between the two could have been overlooked. The difference lies principally in the bill, which in *Æ. deglandi* is not only relatively shorter, because more covered by feathers at the base, but has a basal knob of a rounded shape which projects in fully adult males 0.014 m. above the nostrils and bulges out in front like that of *C. olor*. Beside, the black colour *surrounds* the base of the bill, the rest of which, with the exception of the unguis, is *red* not orange. In colour the adult males of both species are alike, but in *Æ. deglandi* the white below the eye and on the wing is more extended.

We are happy to be able to confirm that the American Velvet Scoter inhabits also the Pacific coast of Eastern Asia, as well as Japan, whence H.R.H. Prince Thomas of Savoy sent specimens captured at Yamada in November 1880.

The three specimens from Possiette Bay, are very interesting: *a* is fully adult, but has a frontal knob not quite so prominent as it is in two males from Yamada; *b* and *c* are young males in the act of assuming the black garb of the adult, both are in very dilapidated plumage, the old feathers being of a nearly uniform drab brownish grey. In *b* the lower back, wings, and tail are moulted; in *c* the head is better clothed, but the body is in a miserable condition as to feathers, the remiges are quite undeveloped, so that it could certainly not fly.

The case of this species is an interesting one and requires some further investigation; it would be desirable to clearly establish whether the Velvet Scoter found on the Atlantic coasts of North America is really identical with the Pacific bird¹.

42. PHALACROCORAX CARBO (Linn.).

Phalacrocorax carbo, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 532 (1877).

a. Olga Bay, September 1879.

b. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

c. Gensan, August 16th, 1880.

All are young birds in imperfect plumage; specimen *a* shows the underparts very white.

43. LARUS RIDIBUNDUS, Linn.

Chroicocephalus ridibundus, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 520 (1877).

Larus ridibundus, Saund. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 200.

a. Possiette Bay, October 1879.

A fully adult bird in winter plumage.

44. LARUS CACHINNANS, Pall.

Larus cachinnans, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 519 (1879).

a. Vladivostok, October 1879.

¹ Since this paper was sent to the Zoological Society of London, we have received Mr. Ridgway's 'Manual of North-American Birds,' in which work the North-eastern Asiatic Scoter has been named *Ædemia stejnegeri*.

An immature specimen which in no way differs from specimens captured off the coasts of Italy.

45. *LARUS CRASSIROSTRIS*, Vieill.

Larus melanurus, Temm. Pl. Col. 459 (1838).

Larus crassirostris, David et Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 519 (1877).

a, b, c. Olga Bay, September 1879.

d. Port Lazaref, August 14th, 1880.

e. Gensan, August 17th, 1880.

The first three specimens are fully adult; *a* and *b* have the nape and occiput tinged with grey, while in *c* the vertex and also the sides of the neck are greyish brown. Specimen *d* is evidently a young bird of the year, dusky above and beneath, with the feathers of the upper parts margined with ochraceous. Specimen *e* is fully adult in summer plumage, with head and neck pure white.

46. *CEPPHUS CARBO*, Pall.

Cephus carbo, Pall. Zoogr. Ross.-As. ii. p. 350 (1811); Stejn. Pr. U.S. Nat. Mus. vii. p. 224 (1884); id. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 29, p. 22 (1885).

Uria carbo, Gould, B. of Asia, vii. pl. 71.

a, b, c, d. Olga Bay, 15th September, 1879.

Not feeling quite sure of the determination of these birds, we sent specimens *a* and *b* to Prof. Alfred Newton, who kindly compared them with the specimens preserved in the British Museum; he wrote to say that they agreed in every essential with a specimen from Hakodate (Japan), slightly more adult, rightly labelled as *C. carbo*. Thus Prof. Newton does not hesitate in referring the Olga Bay specimens to that species.

All our birds appear to be immature and show their upper parts of a shiny black, whilst the underparts are white more or less varied with blackish, the tips of the feathers being blackish: this character is more marked in specimen *a*, which being also slightly larger may be considered to have been more adult; it is more blackish on the flanks and in the median region of the breast and abdomen. Specimen *b* has the middle of the breast and abdomen pure white, only the feathers on the flanks having blackish tips; it is also smaller; the feet are also smaller and dark, not showing traces of red.

We were very doubtful as to the determination of these birds, considering how they differ from *C. carbo* in their white underparts, their smaller dimensions, their lacking the white space on the sides of the head, and in the grey colour of the under wing-coverts.

We add a brief description of our birds, for it does not appear that the immature garb of *C. carbo* has ever been described

Supra fusco-niger, paullum nitens; gula alba, collo antico fusco-nigro, pectore et abdomine albis, plus minusve nigro-variis; alis, cauda et tibiis fusco-nigris; subalaribus griseis; rostro nigro, pedibus in exuvie rubescentibus.

Long. tot. circa 0.340 m.; al. 0.160 m.; caud. 0.050 m.; rostri culm. 0.032 m.; tarsi 0.034 m.

47. *PODICEPS HOLBOELLI*, Reinh.

Podiceps rubricollis major, Temm. et Schl. Faun. Jap., Aves, tab. 78 B (1850).

Colymbus holboelli, Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 428 (Eastern Siberia and south to Japan).

a. Vladivostok, October 1879.

b, c. Olga Bay, September 1879.

Specimen *a* is not in perfect plumage, the feathers on the neck being partly red and partly grey; *b* has hardly any traces of rufous, and indeed looks like a young bird, its underparts are white. Specimen *c* is fully adult, and bears the nearly perfect nuptial plumage: grey cheeks, red neck, and darkish underparts.

This species differs from *P. griseigena* in being notably a larger bird. It also inhabits North America, including Greenland, whence came the types described by Reinhardt. It has escaped the notice of Père David.

REPTILIA.

1. *TRIGONOCEPHALUS BLOMHOFFII*, Boie.

? *Coluber halys*, Pall. Voy. iii. App. 703 (1771); Lichts. Voy. Eversmann, Cat. p. 106 (Tartary).

Trigonocephalus blomhoffi, Boie in Isis, 1826, p. 414 (Japan); Schleg. Faun. Jap., Rept. p. 88, pl. 6 (1834-38); id. Phys. des Serpens, p. 552, pl. 20. figs. 8, 9 (1837); Dum. et Bibr. Hérp. vii. part 2, p. 1496 (1854).

a, b. Avahuna river, Olga Bay, September 1879.

c, d. Fusan, August 7th, 1880.

The first two are larger and much finer specimens, the two from Corea are not only smaller but less well preserved; all are in spirit. The dark markings on the upper parts of the two Olga Bay specimens are most conspicuous and have a greenish tinge. From the note on the label attached to the bottle which contained them, it would appear that they were caught in the river.

I cannot divest myself of the idea that this species and *T. halys* are one and the same; in that case the latter name has the priority; but I have no western, or rather Caspian, specimens to compare with my eastern ones. These agree perfectly with Schegel's description and plate of Japanese specimens.

2. *TROPIDONOTUS TIGRINUS*, Boie.

Tropidonotus tigrinus, Boie in Isis, 1826, p. 206 (Japan); Schleg. Faun. Jap., Rept. p. 85, pl. 4 (1838); Günth. Cat. Colubr. Snakes B.M. p. 71 (1858).

Amphiesma tigrinum, Dum. et Bibr. Erpétologie, vii. part 1, p. 732 (1854).

a. Avahuna river, Olga Bay, September 1879.

b. Gensan, August 16th, 1880.

The first is a fine specimen preserved in spirit; the second is